

Determination of Elastic Modulus of Artery Wall by Modeling of Artery Wall and Blood Flow

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Abstract

Modeling of blood flow and arterial wall in large arteries such as carotid artery, using ultrasonic measurements, allows non-invasive evaluation of clinically interesting hemodynamic variables. In this study, a nonlinear mathematical model for the pulsatile arterial flow is proposed using the approximation of "local flow" theory. The blood velocity profile, the pressure gradient and the elastic modulus can be calculated using the model by measuring instantaneous radius and center-line blood velocity. An original mathematical model of pressure gradient in a tapered and elastic tube, using center-line blood velocity, is presented. A Newtonian incompressible Navier-Stokes solver coupled with elastic or visco-elastic arterial wall model is developed to solve the equations of model. The results of modeling and simulation indicate that the approach can estimate the elastic modulus of arterial wall from ultrasonic data. There is a good agreement between the computed arterial wall elasticity and the measured one. The method presented is relatively simple to implement clinically and can be taken as a new diagnostic tool for detecting local vascular change.

Keywords: Elastic modulus; Blood pressure; Pulsatile flow; Ultrasound; Coupled fluid/solid model

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In vivo

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In vitro

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¹ Invasive

⁵ Coronary artery

⁹ Distensibility

² Atherosclerosis

⁶ Carotid

¹⁰ Local pulse pressure

³ Systole

⁷ parameter

¹¹ Metabolism

⁴ Diastole

⁸ Elasticity

¹² Monitoring

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(ρ)

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$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{u}{r} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0 \quad ()$$

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$$u = u(r, z, t) \quad w = w(r, z, t)$$

r z

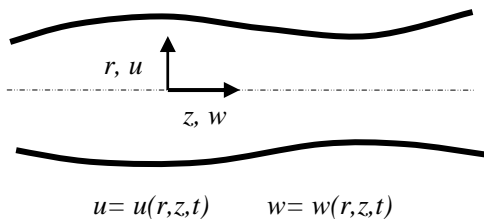
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$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \right) = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) \quad ()$$

$$\rho \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + u \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = - \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \mu \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} - \frac{u}{r^2} \right)$$

$$p = p(r, z, t)$$

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¹³ Hemodynamic
¹⁷ Mass conservation

¹⁴ Gradient pressure estimation
¹⁸ Momentum

¹⁵ Visual Basic
¹⁹ Navier-Stokes

¹⁶ Reynolds number

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \tan \psi + \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial p} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right)_t \quad ()$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial p} \right)_z$$

(E)

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(C_m)

$$y = \frac{r}{R(z,t)}$$

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R(z,t)

$$c_m^2 = \frac{\bar{R}}{2\rho} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial p} \right)^{-1} \quad ()$$

$$c_m^2 = \frac{Eh}{2\rho \bar{R}} \quad ()$$

h

$$\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial p} \right)_z$$

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{u}{yR} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} - \frac{y}{R} \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0 \quad ()$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial p} \right)_z = \frac{\bar{R}^2}{Eh} \quad ()$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \frac{1}{R} \left(yw \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} - u + y \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \right) \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + \frac{\mu}{\rho R^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + R^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) - w \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \quad ()$$

$$\bar{R} = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T R dt \quad ()$$

y

T

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$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \tan \psi + \frac{\bar{R}^2}{Eh} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right)_t \quad (\vee \varphi)$$

$$u(y, z, t) = yw \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} - \frac{2}{y} \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \int_0^y yw(y, z, t) dy - \frac{R}{y} \int_0^y y \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}(y, z, t) dy \quad ()$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right)_p + \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial p} \right)_z \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} \right)_t \quad ()$$

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(y=0)

$$\left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right)_p = \tan \psi \quad ()$$

ψ

(R) (P)

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{pR}{h}$$

: (h)

()

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = \frac{-\frac{\partial w_c}{\partial t} + \frac{2w_c}{R} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial t} + |w_c| \tan \psi \right) + \frac{2\nu}{R^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} \right)_{y=0}}{\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{2w_c |w_c|}{R} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial p} \right)_z} \quad (\Delta)$$

w_c

P_0)

$$w_c \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial t}$$

: (

$$\frac{pR}{h} = \frac{E}{1-\nu^2} \ln\left(\frac{R}{R_0}\right) + \frac{p_0 R_0}{h_0} \quad ()$$

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$$Rh = R_0 h_0 = cte. \quad ()$$

(R)

$$: [] \quad (\varepsilon_2)$$

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$$p \frac{R_0(1-\nu^2)}{h_0 E} = \left(\frac{R_0}{R}\right)^2 \left(\ln \frac{R}{R_0} + \frac{p_0 R_0(1-\nu^2)}{h_0 E} \right) \quad ()$$

$$\frac{d\varepsilon_2}{dt} = \frac{1}{R} \frac{DR}{Dt} \quad ()$$

$$(\varepsilon_1) \quad (\varepsilon_2)$$

$$(\sigma_1) \quad (\sigma_2)$$

:

$$: [] \quad (\nu)$$

$$E = \frac{(R_0(1-\nu^2)/h_0) [p - (R_0/R)^2 p_0]}{(R_0/R)^2 \ln(R/R_0)} \quad ()$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_1 - \nu \sigma_2) \quad ()$$

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{E} (\sigma_2 - \nu \sigma_1) \quad ()$$

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$$E = \frac{(R_0/h_0) [p - (R_0/R)^2 p_0]}{(R_0/R)^2 \ln(R/R_0)} \quad ()$$

E

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$$\sigma_1 = \nu \sigma_2 \quad ()$$

:

$$\frac{1}{R} \frac{DR}{Dt} = \frac{1-\nu^2}{E} \frac{D\sigma_2}{Dt} \quad ()$$

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(A)

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$$2\sigma_2 h \Delta z = 2pR \Delta z \quad ()$$

²³ Doppler ultrasonography system
²⁷ Axial stress

²⁴ Lateral strain
²⁸ Poisson

²⁵ Axial strain
²⁹ Young modulus

²⁶ Lateral stress
³⁰ Viscoelastic

$$P = \frac{\pi R_0 h_0 E}{A} \left[\sqrt{\frac{A}{A_0}} - 1 \right] + \frac{\pi R_0 h_0 \eta}{A} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{A_0 A}} \frac{\partial A}{\partial t} + P_0 \quad ()$$

/

(/)

 $A_0 \quad h_0 \quad R_0$) $P_0 \quad P$ η

E (

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \quad \frac{\partial w_c}{\partial t}$$

t

$$E = \frac{(P - P_0) - (R_0 h_0 \eta / R^2)(1/RR_0)(\partial R / \partial t)}{(R_0 h_0 / R^2)(R/R_0 - 1)} \quad ()$$

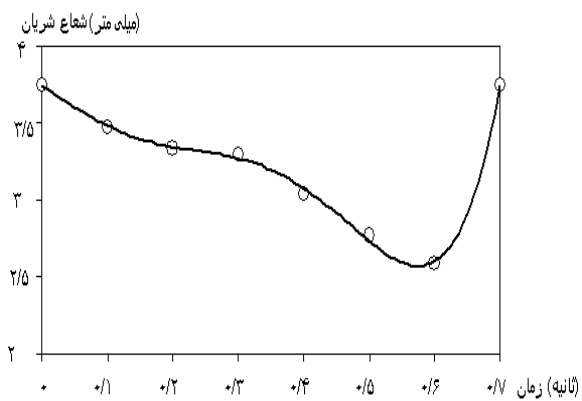
B-mode

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cm

/

/ MHz



/ s

(/ s)

³¹ Viscosity³⁵ Mid lumen³⁹ Microsoft Excel 2000³² Bifurcation³⁶ Video blaster⁴⁰ Polynomial³³ GE logic 500MD, linear array³⁷ Real time ultrasound images³⁴ Sample size³⁸ B-mode

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(N/m)	
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MRI

$$E_p = 2E \times IMT_{D_{min}} / D_{min}$$

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$IMT_{D_{min}}$

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D_{min}

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$IMT_{D_{min}}$

/ mm

() / mm

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(N/m)	
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MRI

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⁴² Peterson strain-pressure elastic modulus
⁴⁶ Non linear two dimensional model

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